APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

LEYBSON, L.G.; PLISETSKAYA, E.M.; OGORODNIKOVA, L.G.

Blood phosphate concentrations in chicken embryos under normal conditions and following insulin administration. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.4:373-380 Jl-Ag '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

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LEYBSON, L.G.; PLISETSKAYA, E.M.; OGORODNIKOVA, L.G.

Glucose-6-phosphatase of the liver of chick embryos under normal conditions and under the influence of insulin. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:240-242 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

LEYBSON, L.G.; PERTSEVA, M.N.; PLISETSKAYA, E.M.; OGORODNIKOVA, L.G.

Lactic acid content in chicken embryo muscles in insulin hypoglycemia. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 3[i.e.53] no.3: 39-43 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz laboratorii po izucheniyu endokrinnykh funktsiy i obmena veshchestv (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk L.G.Leybson) Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M.Sechenova (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR Ye.M.Kreps) AN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.A.Engel'gardtom.
(LACTIC ACID) (MUSCLES) (INSULIN SHOCK)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OCOKONIKOVA, L.G., PLISETSKAYA, E.M., ZHELUDKOVA, Z.P., LEBYSON L.G., PENTSEVA, N.N. (USSR)

"Effected of Insulin on the Carbohydrate Metabolism of the Chick Embroy."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemical Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOVA, A. I.

Magnesia

Speedier control of the content of magnesium oxide in dolomites and glasses, Leg prom., 12, no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, Z. Ye.

Geese - Diseases

Aspergillosis in goslings. Veterinariia, 29, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACC NR: AT7004459

spalling of rock between bolts, it is necessary to attach tie beams and cross supports. Considering that rock bolts have pliability and permit diminution of 15--20% in the cross section of a working, it is necessary to design cross supports that permit some shift relative to the bolts as the perimeter of the working contracts. The spalling rock in zones of unsupported walls and roof have a curved, arcuate form, the crest of the arch deviating from the vertical toward the hanging wall of the bed. The load on the bolt in the rock may be determined fairly closely by any hypothesis of stresses in an arch. The initial section of a drift should be planned with an allowance of 15--20%. Rock bolts, despite the development of fractures and displacement in rocks adjacent to the surface in mine workings, may produce very satisfactory maintenance of drifts in weak fractured rocks. Observations in coal mines confirm the model studies. The work on models has provided a basis for computing the parameters of rock bolts and the rating of supports in mine drifts in the Prokop'yev region of the Kuznetsk Basin. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACC NR: AT7004459 SOURCE CODE: UR/2834/66/051/001/0013/0018

AUTHORS: Timofeyev, O. V.; Ogorodnikov, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of rock bolts on the stability of drifts in thick beds of weak coal (as investigated in models)

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gornyy institut. Zapiski, v. 51, no. 1, 1966, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: mining engineering, pressure effect, scale model, underground facility

ABSTRACT: Current practice recommends that roof bolts be used only in rocks having a strength of at least 3 on the scale of M. M. Protod'yakonov. The authors have considered the possibility of using rock bolts in much weaker rocks, particularly in coal mines. Comparison of their results with actual mine conditions, using models, shows that in drifts along weak jointed rocks (0.3—0.5 on the scale of Protod'yakonov), when the beds are tilted, perhaps steeply, failure of rocks about the periphery of unsupported workings begins primarily at the sides. This is very clearly seen in workings with arched cross sections. The use of rock bolts under these conditions substantially increases stability of the working only if the bolts are set in the walls as well as in the roof. When wall rocks are unstable, the cross section of the working is most effectively shaped like a horseshoe. To prevent

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UDC: 622.833+622.281

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

BORISOVETS, V.A., inzh.; OGORODNIKOV, Yu.N., inzh.

Studying the manifestation of rock pressure in development workings by means of models. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gor.zhur. 7 no.6:27-33 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

TIMOFEYEV, O. V., kand. tekhn. nauk; OGORODNIKOV, Yu. N., inzh.

Supporting development workings in mines of Safanovo deposit under loose rock conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.8:45-52 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy ordenov Lenina i Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G. V. Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy.

(Safanovo region(Smolensk Province)—Mine timbering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, Yu.N., inzh.

State of stress in the massif around openings driven at an angle with undermining of plastic clays. Izv. vys. uch. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.6:16-21 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy.
(Rock pressure) (Mining engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

YEMEL'YANOV, B.I., inzh., TIMOFEYEV, O.V., inzh.; VOLZHSKIY, V.M., inzh., OGORODNIKOV, Yu.N., inzh.

Boring downcast shafts for rod-type timber. Shakht. stroi. 4 no.12: 12-15 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine timbering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

SLUTSKIY, I.Z.; OGORODNIKOV, Yu.I.

Unilateral supply of current to powerful aluminum electrolytic cells. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.2:95-99 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii legkikh i redkikh metallov.
(Aluminum--Electrometallurgy) (Shielding (Electricity))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

Experiments in spectroscopy

S/058/63/000/003/002/104
A160/A101

Hereby, the pointer of the galvanometer deflects along the whole scale. The demonstration of the line spectra of sodium emission and sodium absorption is carried out on an installation used in the foregoing experiment. Hereby, the lower carbon of the electric arc is provided with a sodium fuse. When striking the arc, the carbons are moved apart until a bright yellow sodium spectrum line appears on the screen against the background of the continuous spectrum. In case the carbons are approached, there will be a moment in which a dark absorption line will appear at the place of the bright emission line against the background of the continuous spectrum.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

S/058/63/000/003/002/004
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Ogorodnikov, Yu. F.

TITLE: Experiments in spectroscopy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 9 - 10, abstract 3A77 ("Fizika, v shkole", no. 5, 1962, 65 - 66)

TEXT: To conduct experiments with a view of detecting the ultraviolet spectrum region, the condenser is removed from the lamp of the universal school projector, and one of the lenses - from the objective. An electric arc which is to serve as a light source is set up in the lamp. Then, a common installation for obtaining a spectrum is assembled, hereby, the slot is opened almost completely. Having placed the screen of the school roentgen tube behind the violet edge of the visible spectrum region, the luminescence of the screen is observed. The same installation is assembled for detecting infrared rays. Hereby, the condenser is left in the lamp, and the slot is opened completely. The photocell attached to the demonstration school galvanometer is placed in the region of the infrared beam at a distance of 70 - 80 cm from the prism.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

BASHKATOV, M.N. (Orel); OGORODNIKOV, Yu.F. (Orel)

School interferometer and experiments with it. Fiz. v shkole 22 no.2:47-52 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Interferometer)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

BASHKATOV, Mikhail Nikolayevich; OGORODNIKOV, Yuriy Filippovich; REZNIKOV, L.I., red.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, A.A., red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[School experiments in wave optics; aid for teachers] Shkol'nye opyty po volnovoi optike; posobie dlia uchitelei. Pod red. L.I.Reznikova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1960. 78 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Optics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

Experiments and Observations on the Theme "Undulatory Properties of Light"

thin plates, light diffraction caused by the straight edge of a screen as well as diffraction caused by narrow screens, small round screens, wedge-shaped slits, and small round holes. There are 7 diagrams.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

22(1) SOV/47-59-2-13/31

AUTHOR: Bashkatov, M.N., and Ogorodnikov, Yu.F. (Orël)

TITLE: Experiments and Observations on the Theme "Undulatory Properties of Light" (Opyty i nablyudeniya po teme "Volnovyye svoystva sveta")

PERIODICAL: Fizika v shkole, 1959, Nr 2, pp 58-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors suggest several experiments on "Undulatory Properties of Light", most of which can be done as laboratory work with the entire class participating. These could augment experiments in physics and help the students to absorb the material taught. For the first experiment - with Fresnel mirrors - the authors recommend taking frosted glass used in photography. They explain the procedure for obtaining Fresnel mirrors and the method of testing their experimental suitability. Work on interference phenomena requires an electric bulb and a flashlight lens, in addition to the Fresnel mirrors. Other experiments described are: interference in

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ACC NR: AP6034194

simultaneously. Recovery of the properties studied and of the average grain size was observed in both irradiated carbides after heat treatment at a temperature in the 400—1200C range. The recovery of properties with the exception of microbrittleness of both carbides occurred in several stages. Thermally activated glide of dislocations was seen as the primary cause of the recovery in the low-temperature (about 400C) stage, while diffusion which leads to coagulation of point defects and formation of precipitates was the predominant factor of the strengthening of materials at increasing temperature of heat treatment. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 18/ SUBM DATE: 04Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACC NR: AP6034194 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/005/0532/0537

AUTHOR: Ogorodnikov, V. V.; Koval'chenko, M. S.; Krayniy, A. G.; Kutsenok, T. G.; Karasev, V. S.; Slavuta, V. I.; Konozenko, I. D.; Ryzhkov, Yu. T.

ORG: Institute of the Science of Materials (Institut problem materialovedeniya); Physics Institute AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Radiation effect in titanium and chromium carbides

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 532-537

TOPIC TAGS: refractory carbide, titanium carbide, chromium carbide, nuclear reactor material, irradiation effect, radiation damage, titanium compound, carbide, neutron flux, nuclear reactor, grain size, metal physical property /BBP-M nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: Changes in electrophysical properties of titanium carbode TiC and chromium carbide Cr_7C_3 have been studied after irradiation of these materials with a fast neutron flux at ~100C in the BBP-M nuclear reactor of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR. Also, thermal recovery of irradiated refractory titanium and chromium carbides was studied to obtain data on defects in the solid state. The study was initiated for the purpose of assessing the applicability of these carbide materials in nuclear reactors. Radiation resistance to a flux of fast neutrons in the 10^{16} to 10^{20} n/cm^2 dose range was, in general, higher in cubic TiC than in hexagonal Cr_7C_3, as reflected in the differently increased lattice parameters, macroscopic dimensions, microhardness, and electric resistivity. Only microbrittleness increased equally in irradiated TiC and Cr_7C_3. The average grain size of both carbides decreased

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ACC NR: AP7002164

to cause the breakdown of the specimens, change their form, or cause cracks. However, it changed the violet color of lanthanum hexaboride to dark-blue with a faint hue of violet. There was no change in the grain size of irradiated specimens. Irradiation with 10^{20} neutr/cm^2 increased the lattice constant by 0.28% to 4.1642 ± 0.0004 Å. The microhardness became nonuniform, and its average value was increased from 23.2 to 25 Gn/m^2. The microbrittleness of irradiated specimens was increased from 0.5 to 2.2. Annealing of the specimens at 400—1000C fully restored the original color and microhardness and partially restored the microbrittleness and lattice constant. Restoration of the original properties became very significant at 800 and 1000C, which can be explained by the possibility of diffusion processes taking place at these temperatures. A new phase, probably that of binary hexaboride of lanthanum and lithium, with a microhardness of 46.0 Gn/m^2, was discovered in the irradiated and subsequently annealed specimens. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr66/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 008/
ATD PRESS: 5113

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACC NR: AP7002164 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/006/0470/0476

AUTHOR: Koval'chenko, M. S.; Ogorodnikov, V. V.; Krayniy, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on the structure and properties of lanthanum hexaboride

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 470-476

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum ~~hexaboride~~, lanthanum hexaboride compound, neutron irradiation, ~~lanthanum hexaboride structure, lanthanum hexaboride property, neutron irradiation lanthanum hexaboride~~

ABSTRACT:
Lanthanum hexaboride specimens, cylinders 8 mm in diameter and 10 mm long hot compacted from the LaB_6 powder (31.3% boron, 0.1% carbon and 0.5% oxygen), were irradiated with 10^{18} and 10^{20} neutr/cm^2 integral doses of thermal neutrons in the VVR-M-type nuclear reactor. The irradiation temperature did not exceed 100C. The amount of burned B^{10} isotope was found to be 0.1% at an irradiation dose of 10^{18} neutr/cm^2, and 17% at an irradiation dose of 10^{20} neutr/cm^2, which corresponds to a reduction of total boron content in the LaB_6 surface layer of 0.02 and 2.9%, respectively. The specimens irradiated with 10^{20} neutr/cm^2 broke down into particles from one to several microns in size. An irradiation dose of 10^{18} neutr/cm^2 was not large enough

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ACC NR: AP6034104

carbide irradiated with a flux of 10^{18} and 10^{20} neut/cm^2 starts at 1000 and 600C, respectively, and at 1000C in TiC carbide. However, no complete relaxation of the electric resistivity occurred even at the relativity high annealing temperatures used. Isochronous annealing showed that radiation defects in TiC are more thermally stable than those in Cr_7O_3 because the melting temperature of TiC (3147C) is higher than that of Cr_7O_3 (1660C). It can be assumed that the irradiation-induced point defects, particularly the vacancies, in TiC and Cr_7O_3 are quite stable. The intersite atoms are partially annealed during irradiation as a result of recombination of weakly dissociated Frenkel pairs and absorption in traps. Healing of vacancies in metals occurs at a temperature of about 0.3 of the melting temperature (K). In the investigated carbides, the healing of defects occurs at temepratures somewhat higher than 0.4 of the melting temperature (K). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 12Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 010

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACC NR: AP6034104 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/004/0302/0304

AUTHOR: Koval'chenko, M. S.; Ogorodnikov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron radiation on the electric resistivity of titanium and chromium carbides

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 302-304

TOPIC TAGS: titanium carbide, chromium carbide, neutron radiation, carbide, neutron irradiation, ~~carbide~~ electric resistance, irradiation effect, titanium compound, electric conduction

ABSTRACT: Cylindrical specimens (8 mm in diameter, 10—15 mm long) of hot-compacted TiC and Cr_7O_3 carbides with a porosity of 5--15% were irradiated at 100C with an integral flux of 10^{16}—10^{20} neut/cm^2 (TiC) and 10^{18}—10^{20} neut/cm^2 (Cr_7O_3); the number of fast neutrons in the flux was lower by about one order. The irradiated specimens were annealed in an argon atmosphere at 400—1200C for 1 hr, and the electric resistivity of the specimens was measured at these temperatures and also at room temperature. Irradiation with a flux of 10^{18} and 10^{20} neut/cm^2 increased the electric resistivity of Cr_7O_3 from 110 to 148 and 175 μohm·cm, respectively. Irradiation with a flux of 10^{16} and 10^{20} neut/cm^2 increased the electric resistivity of TiC from 52 to 60 and 64 μohm·cm. Annealing at 600 and 800C brought about no noticeable change in the electric conductivity. The electric conductivity relaxation in Cr_7O_3

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ACC NR: AT6028968

subsurface seismological conditions. SPF was used successfully in areas lacking data from reflected waves, i.e., clear reflections and even diffracted waves formed in fault zones were obtained. The results of using SPF in fault zones were confirmed by deep drilling. Recording of reflections was performed not only within the limits of the generation profile but outside and perpendicular to the terminal sources. This made it possible to analyze boundaries with angles of inclination of 5—10° and get additional criteria for the formation of diffracted waves. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Apr65/

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACC NR: AT6028968 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0075/0083

AUTHOR: Lupanosov, V. P.; Nomokonov, V. P.; Ogorodnikov, V. V.; Teplitskiy, V. A.

ORG: State Geological Committee of Industrial Production, TSSR (Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet TSSR); Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy Geologorazvedochnyy institut)

TITLE: Results of applying the plane wave-front method in eastern Turkmenia

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy seminar po novoy metodike seysmorazvedki. Seysmorazvedka s primeneniyem gruppirovaniya vzryvov na dlinnykh bazakh i sposoba tsentral'nykh luchey (Seismic prospecting using the grouping of shots on long bases and the method of central rays); trudy seminara. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 75-83

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, seismic wave, underground explosion, seismography

ABSTRACT: The investigations conducted using the plane wave-front method (SPF) during 1959—1963 by the Amu-Darya Geophysical Expedition are described. This work was done in areas with complex surface and

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ACC NR: AP6034018

10^{18} neutrons/cm^2. A dose of 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2 increased parameter a by 0.147%, parameter c by 0.221%, and the volume of the cell by 0.52%. The microstructure of the carbides was also affected by irradiation. Before irradiation, the average grain size of titanium carbide was 15—16 μ. Irradiation with 10^{16} neutrons/cm^2 reduced it by 29% to 11 μ, and irradiation with 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2 reduced it by 48%. The microhardness of chromium carbide irradiated with 10^{18} neutrons/cm^2 increased by 23%, and with 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2, by 34%. The microhardness of titanium carbide increased by 26% after irradiation with 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2. Irradiation also increased the microbrittleness approximately equally in both carbides. The resistivity of chromium carbide increased by 35 and 60% after respective doses of 10^{18} and 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2, and that of titanium carbide increased by 14 and 23% after respective doses of 10^{16} and 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2. It was concluded that neutron irradiation of carbides increases the resistivity, microhardness and brittleness, and decreases the average grain size. In general, titanium carbide was found to be more irradiation resistant than chromium carbide. The effects of irradiation can be eliminated by annealing at 1200C for 1 hour. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/
ATD PRESS: 5101

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L 06845-67 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP6034018 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/010/0048/0064

26
B

AUTHOR: Koval'chenko, M. S.; Ogorodnikov, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Problems in Material Science AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

19

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on the properties of titanium and chromium carbides

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 10, 1966, 48-64

TOPIC TAGS: titanium carbide, chromium carbide, carbide neutron irradiation, neutron irradiation effect, carbide property, carbide structure

ABSTRACT: Specimens of titanium and chromium carbides, prepared from TiC and Cr_7C_3 powders by hot compacting (porosity not over 15%), were subjected to neutron irradiation in the isotopic channel of a VVR-M type nuclear reactor. It was found that neutron irradiation affected the size of specimens. The length of chormium-carbide specimens decreased by 0.5% after a dose of 10^{18} neutrons/cm^2, and increased by 0.6% after a dose of 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2. There was no significant change in the length of titanium-carbide specimens after a dose of 10^{16} neutrons/cm^2, but they expanded by about 0.5% when the dose was increased to 10^{20} neutrons/cm^2. The lattice parameters also were affected by the irradiation. The parameter a of chromium carbide increased by 0.124% and the cell volume increased by 0.24% after a dose of

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OGORODNIKOV, V.V.

Diffusion in heterogenous solids and the calculation of the distribution of alloys according to concentration. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.1:60-68 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

SAMSONOV, G.V.; OBOLONCHIK, V.A.; PADERNO, Yu.B.; SERBINA, R.V.; FOMENKO, V.S.; OGORODNIKOV, V.V.

Preparation of a double boride of sodium and lanthanum and the study of its physical and chemical properties. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.9:1872-1878 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

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chart of the course of the homogenization process. There are 4 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R.S. Barnes, Phil. Mag., 43, 7, Series 1221 (1952); C.G. Smithalls, Metals Ref. Book, 11, London, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalokeramiky i spetsplaviv AN USSR (Institute of Metallo-ceramics and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

Investigating certain properties ... con's sake. I. Odelevs'kyy's equation for a two-phase mixture

$$\lambda_{cym} = \frac{(3\vartheta_1 - 1)\lambda_1 + (3\vartheta_2 - 1)\lambda_2}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{[(3\vartheta_1 - 1)\lambda_1 + (3\vartheta_2 - 1)\lambda_2]^2}{16} + \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2}{2}} \quad (1)$$

where $\lambda_{CYM} = \lambda_{mix}$ is the conductivity of the components, and ϑ_1, ϑ_2 the porosity of the components. It was also found that the shrinkage process is more rapid in the case of alloy powders than in the case of mixtures of the same concentration, and that the strength of briquettes from alloy powders is greater than that of briquettes from mixtures. The variation of concentration on sintering powder-mixture briquettes due to inter-diffusion of copper and nickel may be found from the magnitude of the conductivity with zero porosity which makes it possible to obtain an exact

Card 2/3

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, V.V.

28696
S/021/60/000/012/004/006
D251/D302

11600 1045 1521 1555

AUTHORS: Ohorodnykov, V.V., Fedorchenko, I.M., Corresponding Member AS UkrSSR, and Raychenko, O.I.

TITLE: Investigating certain properties of sintered Cu-Ni briquettes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 12, 1960, 1603-1607

TEXT: A series of experiments was carried out to compare the properties of briquettes of sintered Cu-Ni powders formed from various types of powders: a) Mixtures of copper and nickel powders in the following proportions 80% Cu - 20% Ni and 60% Cu - 40% Ni; b) Powder of cupro-nickel alloys of the same proportional composition, c) Pure copper powder. Sintering was carried out at a temperature of 950°C in an anhydrous medium. The sintering time varied from 15 to 240 minutes. The variation in electrical conductivity with sintering time is given, as is, for compari-

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L 12712-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pz-6/Pq-4 ASD(c)/AS(mp)-2 BC
ACCESSION NR: AP4045190 S/0080/64/037/009/1872/1878

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V.; Obolonchik, V. A.; Paderno, Yu. B.; Serbina, R. V.; Fomenko, V. S.; Ogorodnikov, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis and some physical and chemical properties of the binary lanthanum-sodium boride

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 9, 1964, 1872-1878

TOPIC TAGS: boride, lanthanum boride, lanthanum sodium boride, lanthanum sodium boride synthesis, boride synthesis, lanthanum sodium boride property

ABSTRACT: The binary lanthanum-sodium boride was obtained by electrolysis of a fused salt electrolyte consisting of 160 g borax, 30 g sodium fluoride, and 15 g lanthanum oxide. The electrolysis was performed at 900—950C with a current density of 0.5 amp/cm^2. The cathode deposits obtained under the above conditions contained 55.6% lanthanum, 6.8% sodium, 36.8% boron, 0.4% free carbon, and no free boron. The composition could be varied by changing the amount of

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ISERSON, K.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: SHIRINKIN, N.P.; RIMM, E.R.; OGORODNIKOV, V.L.

Mechanical properties of LK-80-3L brass at high temperatures. Lit. proizv. no.8:37 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Brass founding) (Metals at high temperatures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

L 3459-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017205

mobility is quite high at all temperatures, reaching 200,000 $cm^2/V\text{-}sec$. The Hall coefficient exhibits a strong dependence on the magnetic field intensity. This is attributed either to inhomogeneity to the crystal or to the complicated energy spectrum of the electrons in the HgTe. The magnetoresistance of HgTe is characterized by curves having a continuously varying slope and exhibiting no saturation. This report was presented by B. P. Konstantinov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

BVK

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

L 3459-66 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(c) LJP(c) RDW/JD/JG UR/0020/65/162/006/1269/1270

ACCESSION NR: AP5017205

AUTHORS: Ivanov-Omskiy, V. I.; Kolomiyets, B. T.; Ogorodnikov, V. K.; Smekalova, K. P.; Konstantinov, B. P.

TITLE: Electron mobility in HgTe

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 6, 1965, 1269-1270

TOPIC TAGS: mercury compound, telluride, Hall coefficient, semiconductor carrier, electron mobility, magnetoresistance

ABSTRACT: In view of the difficulty of determining the type of conductivity of HgTe from measurements of the Hall effect, owing to the larger ratio of the electron mobility to the hole mobility (~100), the authors investigated single-crystal samples of HgTe, prepared by zone melting with subsequent annealing in mercury vapor, over a large range of temperatures. From the temperature dependence of the Hall coefficient it is concluded that HgTe is a semiconductor of the n-type, whose carrier mobility has a temperature dependence typical of the degenerate electron gas in semiconductors and in metals. The electron

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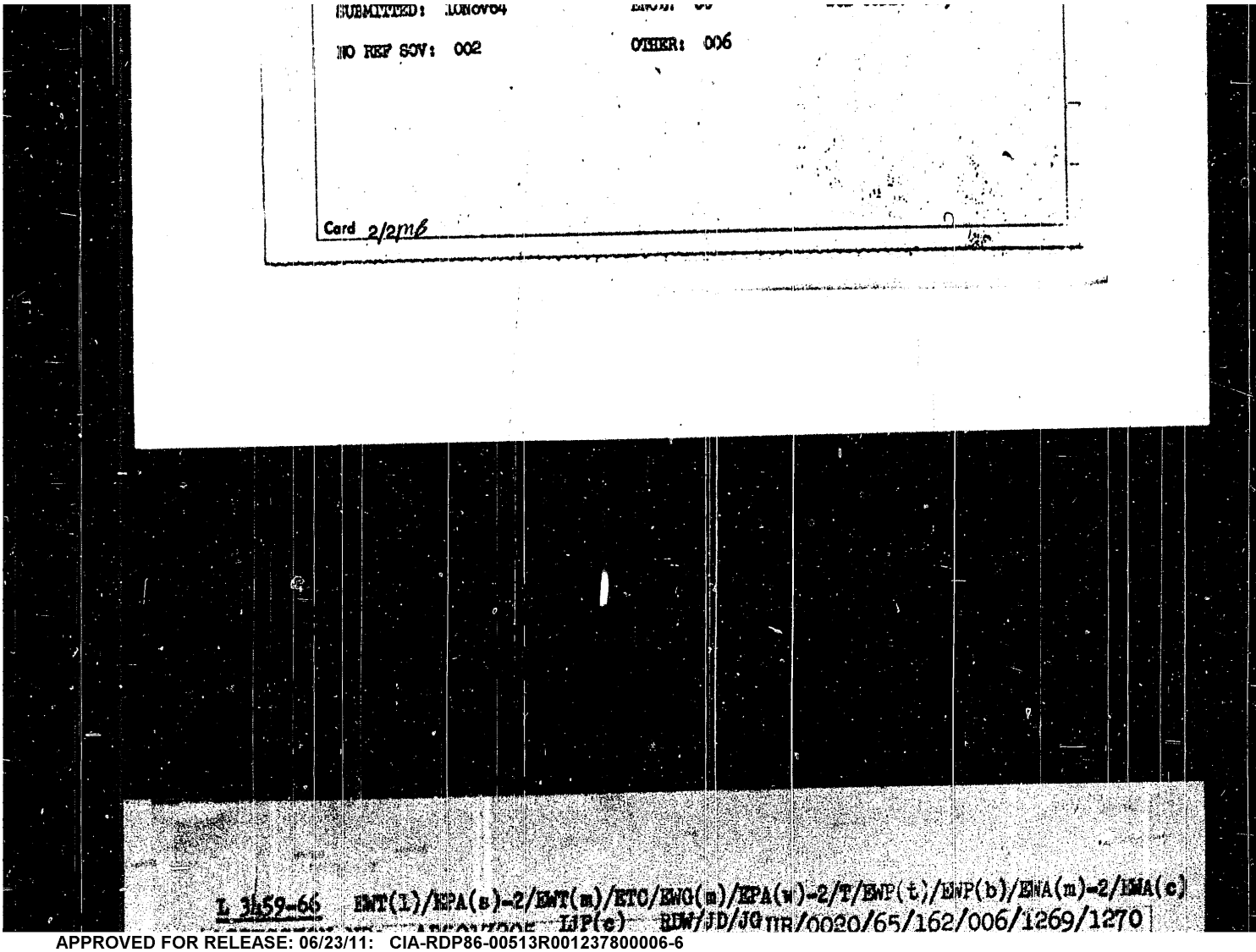

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L 43601-65 EPA(s)-2/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pt-7 IJP(c) RDW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5005381 S/0030/65/008/002/0613/0618

AUTHOR: Ivanov-Omskiy, V.I.; Kolomiyets, B.T.; Mal'kova, A.A.; Ogorodnikov, V.K.; Smekalova, K. P.

TITLE: Galvanomagnetic properties of mercury telluride

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 8, no. 2, 1965, 613-618

TOPIC TAGS: galvanomagnetic property, mercury telluride, semiconductor, donor concentration, Hall coefficient, semimetal, single crystal, conductivity, Hall mobility

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the results of an investigation of the galvanomagnetic properties of HgTe carried out on purer p-type samples, and also the results of measurements made on an n-type single crystal with an excess concentration of donors $n = 4.5 \times 10^{16}$ cm^{-3}. This is a continuation of an earlier study in which the Hall coefficient and conductivity of p-type single crystals of HgTe at low temperatures were measured. It was on the basis of this study that the conclusion was made that HgTe is a semimetal. In the present investigation the conductivity, Hall coefficient, and change of resistance in a magnetic field were

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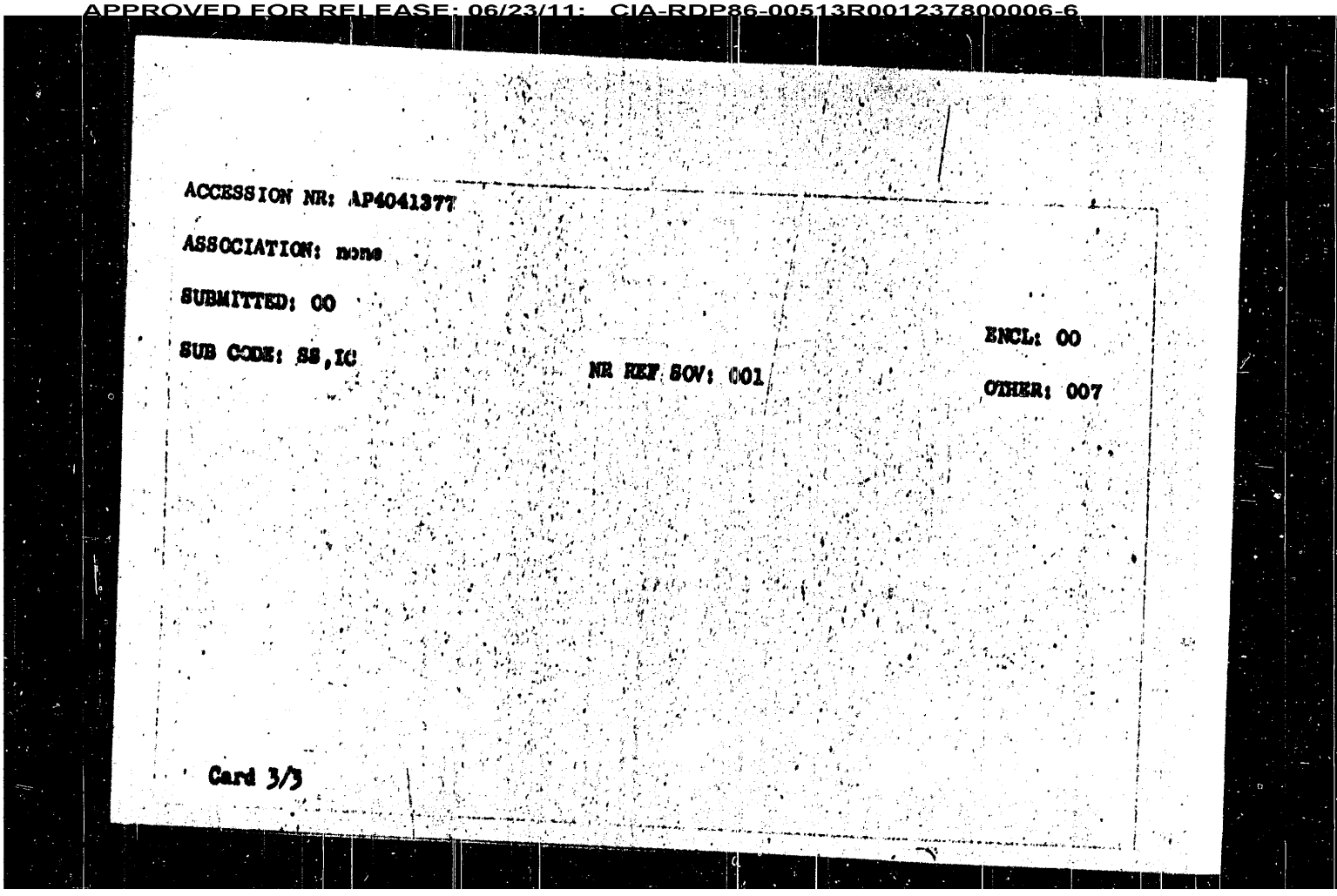

ACCESSION NR: AP4041377

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS,IC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4041377

sample, and in some cases it changed sign at about 50°K. Infrared absorption coefficients and photosensitivity spectral distributions were also measured. Many of the data obtained are presented graphically. The concentration of current carriers in HgTe at low temperatures, as determined from the Hall and magnetoresistive effects, was found to be large (about 2×10^{16} cm^{-3} at 4.2°K) and to increase only slowly with increasing temperature. It is concluded that there can be no energy gap between the valence and conduction bands, and therefore, in agreement with Strauss et al. (A.J.Strauss, T.C.Harman, J.G.Mavroides, D.H.Dickey and M.S.Dresselhaus, Proc. Intern.Conf.Semicond.Phys.Exeter,1962), that HgTe is a semimetal rather than a semiconductor. The data are analyzed in terms of the band structure found by Strauss et al.(Loc.cit.) for solid solutions containing 14 to 17% CdTe, and it is concluded that the V_2 valence band overlaps the conduction band by approximately 0.13 eV at 300°K. The properties of the solid solutions were found to vary continuously with composition from those of a semimetal for large HgTe concentrations to those of a semiconductor for large CdTe concentrations. The critical CdTe concentration above which the material behaved as a semiconductor was approximately 30%. The behavior of the infrared absorption, as well as that of the photosensitivity, was in agreement with this conclusion. Orig.art.has: 10 formulas, 9 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4041377 S/0048/64/028/006/1057/1064

AUTHOR: Ivanov-Omskiy, V.I.; Kolomiyets, B.T.; Mal'kova, A.A.; Ogorodnikov, V.K.; Smekalova, K.P.

TITLE: Electric properties of single crystals of p-type HgTe and its alloys with CdTe /Report, Third Conference on Semiconductor Compounds held in Kishinev 16 to 21 Sep 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.6, 1964, 1057-1064

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor property, electric property, Hall constant, mercury telluride, cadmium telluride

ABSTRACT: Single crystals of HgTe and HgTe-CdTe solid solutions were prepared by Bridgman's method and annealed in mercury vapor. Electric conductivities, Hall constants, and magnetoresistances were measured, in some cases at temperatures as low as 2°K. The relation between the Hall constant of HgTe and the magnetic field was determined at 4.2°K. The relation between the Hall constant and the magnetoresistance was determined for HgTe at several temperatures and was found to be linear. The behavior of the Hall constant of HgTe at low temperatures varied from sample to

Card 1/3 1/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, V.I.

X-ray examination characteristics of age-related and breed features of the development of the bony tissue in the Kazakh fine-wool strain lamb and its crosses. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR 11:127-134 '65.

X-ray examination characteristics of the bony tissue of the Argali Merina line rams and their crosses. Ibid.:175-181

(MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

GORODNIKOV, V.I.

Age-related changes in the heart of Kazakh fine-wool sheep.
Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR. 1:82-86 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OSCHEPKOV, V.I.

X-ray characteristics of the bone tissue in various sheep crosses. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.2:95-99 Mr-Ap '64 (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, V.

Progressive practices should be introduced into the training of personnel. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.9:29 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Kirovskogo uchebnono kombinata Volgo-Vyatskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, V., general-mayor inzhenernykh voysk

Engineer units on the field of battle. Voen. znan. 39 no.4: 15-16 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Military engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, V.

House of Technology helps designers and technologists. NTO no.9:17 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Direktor ural'skogo Doma tekhniki, Sverdlovsk.
(Sverdlovsk--Research, Industrial)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

YUFIN, Andrey Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: CHERNOSKUTOV, K.A.inzh.; ZHIVOTOVSKIY, L.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLNIN, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLGACHEV, F.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOVA, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAL'TSEV, M.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; TARASOV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOLIN, N.D., prof., retsenzent; OGORODNIKOV, S.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Hydromechanization] Gidromekhanizatsiia. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 496 p. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, Sergey Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VINOGRADOVA, G.M., red. izd-va; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Using injection techniques in suction dredges] Inzhektirovanie na zemlesosnykh snariadakh. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 99 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Dredging machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, S.P., inzh.

Let's introduce small hydraulic machinery into construction.
Mekh. stroi. 18 no.11:6-7 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Earthmoving machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

Theoretical Fundamentals of Injecting Water into the Intake Line (cont.)

ejector pump on the intake line of a suction dredge increases the output of the dredge by 20-30%. The experimental findings agreed with the calculations to within 5%. Bibliography: 8 references.

Yu.A. Lashkov

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

SOV/124-58-8-8806

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 68 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ogorodnikov, S.P.

TITLE: Theoretical Fundamentals of Injecting Water into the Intake Line of a Suction Dredge (Teoreticheskiye osnovy inzhektsionnogo vvedeniya vody vo vsasyvayushchuyu liniyu zemlesosov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn. i melior., 1957, Vol 29, pp 255-266

ABSTRACT: The possibility is examined of increasing the pressure rise in and output of a suction dredge by using an ejector pump to inject water under pressure into the suction-dredge intake line. The author expounds a one-dimensional theory for an ejector pump equipped with a cylindrical mixing chamber wherein the liquids are considered as incompressible. As an experimental laboratory test of the author's proposed methods of calculation an investigation was made of jet-type ejector pumps (equipped with several high-pressure nozzles) and annular-type ejector pumps (wherein the primary liquid was delivered under pressure through an annular conduit). It was found that using an

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OGOROMNIKOV, S.P., inzhener.

Injectors increase efficiency of dredging machines. Mekh.stroi. 14 no.3:22-23 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Injectors) (Dredging machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

"Use of Injectors at Suction Lines of Excavating Pumps" 99-10-5/6

The article contains 2 photographs, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation (Vse-soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii-VNIIGiM)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

Ogorodnikov, S.P.

99-10-5/8

AUTHOR: Tsarevskiy, A.M., Member Correspondent of VASKhNIL, and Ogorodnikov, S.P., Engineer

TITLE: "Use of Injectors at Suction Lines of Excavating Pumps" (Primeneniye inzhektorov na vsasyvayushchey linii zemlesosov)

PERIODICAL: "Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya", 1957, # 10, p 50-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Injectors were installed at suction dredges to prevent cavitition or disruption of vacuum. The author cites different equations dealing with the flow of liquids and flows influenced by injections. Jet injectors and annular injectors were tested by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation. The tests showed that the application of injectors increased work efficiency at unstable zones of operation by 10-15 %. The optimum angle for the inlet of the injection flow was found to be 10°. Industrial experiments have confirmed the correctness of theoretically calculated relations. Suction dredges of larger dimensions are being tested at present by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation.

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OGORODNIKOV, S. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The increase in efficiency of the ~~output~~ generator of ~~suction~~ pump dredging equipment ~~with electroosmosis~~ by means of injection devices." Mos, 1957. 14 pp with diagrams 20 cm. (Min of Agr USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and ~~Amelioration~~ Development).

100 copies (KL, 22-57, 105).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

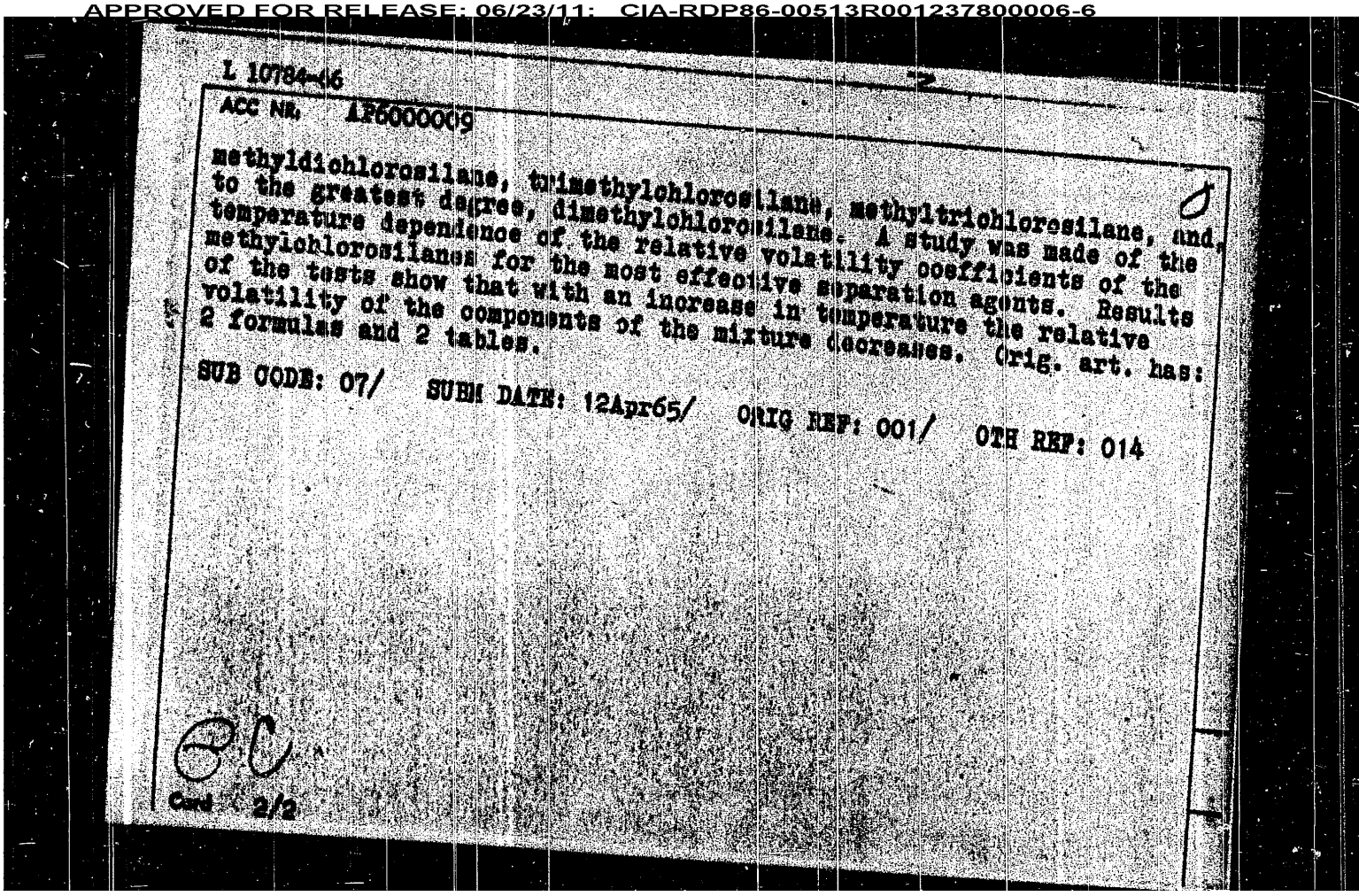
SIVTSOVA, E.V.; KOGAN, V.B.; OGORODNIKOV, S.K.

Use of gas-liquid partition chromatography for selecting a separation agent for the extraction rectification of methylchlorosilane mixtures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.11:2609-2611 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted April 12, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6



L 10784-66 2

ACC NR. AP6000009

methyldichlorosilane, trimethylchlorosilane, methyltrichlorosilane, and, to the greatest degree, dimethylchlorosilane. A study was made of the temperature dependence of the relative volatility coefficients of the methylchlorosilanes for the most effective separation agents. Results of the tests show that with an increase in temperature the relative volatility of the components of the mixture decreases. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

L 10784-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h) WW
ACC NR: AP6000009 UR/0080/65/038/011/2609/2611

AUTHOR: Sivtsova, E.V.; Kogan, V.B.; Ogorodnikov, S.K.

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of gas-liquid distributing chromatography in the choice of a separation agent for extraction rectification for mixtures of methylchlorosilanes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v 38, no.11, 1965, 2609-2611

TOPIC TAGS: chromatography, rectification, silane

ABSTRACT: The experiments were performed on a gas chromatograph with a detector operating on the principle of heat conductivity and an automatic recording device. The chromatographic column was 2.5 meters long and 4 mm in diameter. It was filled with previously calcined brick impregrated to the amount of 20 weight percent with the separation agent being tested. Preliminary tests showed that the brick did not absorb methylchlorosilanes. The carrier gas was helium. The tests were run at a temperature of 25.0°. Based on the experimental results, the article gives a table showing calculated values of the relative volatility coefficients. It was found that a majority of the substances tested greatly increased the relative volatility of silicon tetrachloride,

UDC: 543.544 + 542.61

Card 1/2

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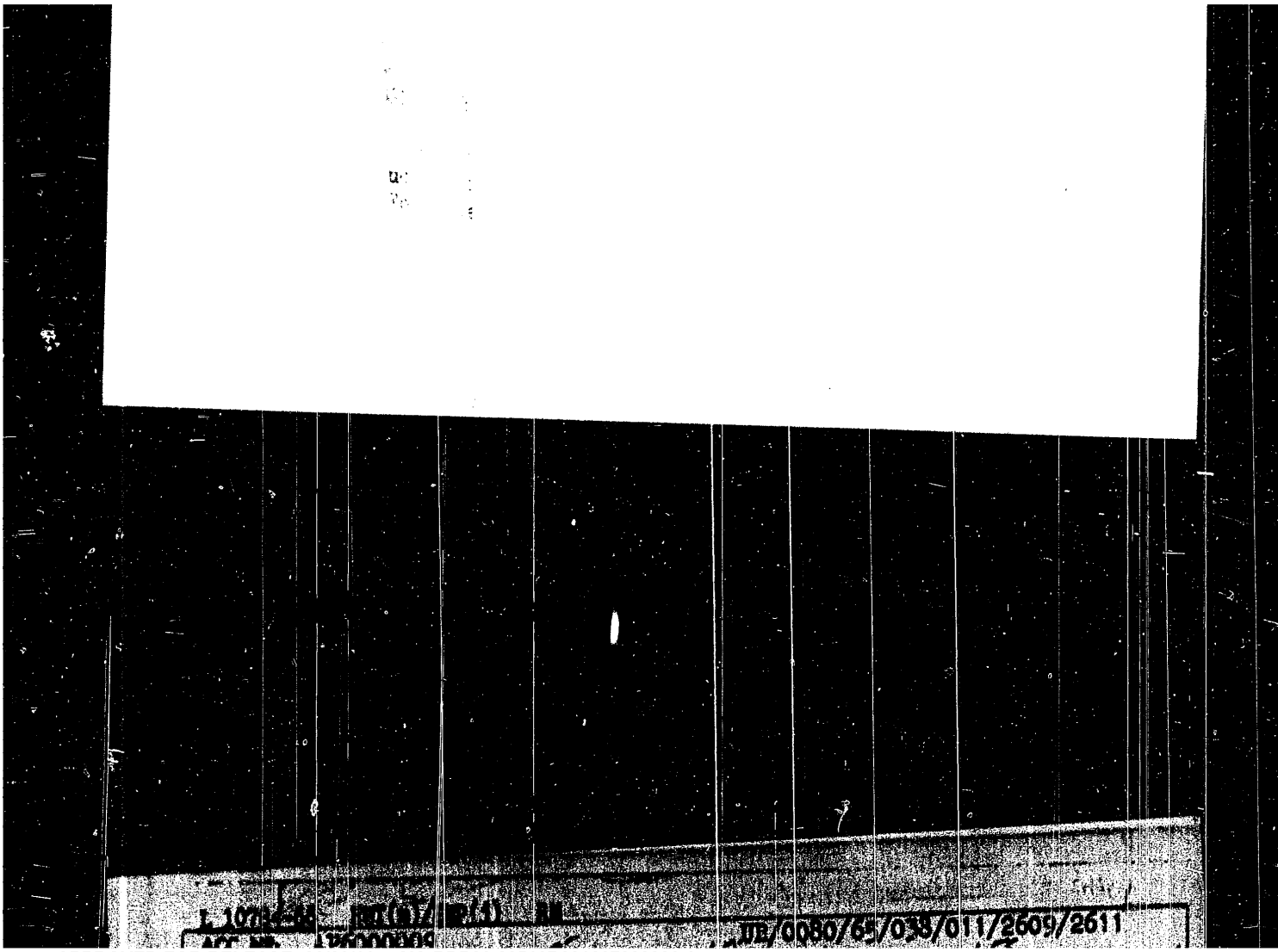

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GENKIN, A.N.; OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.; NEMTSOV, M.S.; FRESMAN, B.I.

Influence of polar substances on the relative volatility of C_5 hydrocarbons. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.1:142-147 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Hydrocarbons) (Volatility)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

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OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.

Separation of ethylene chlorohydrin from aqueous solutions by azeotropic rectification in the presence of diisopropyl ether. Khim. prom. no.4:270-272 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.; MOROZOVA, A.I.

Liquid - vapor equilibrium in the system ethylene glycol - water. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.3:685-687 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchka imeni akademika S.V.Lebedeva.
(Ethylene glycol) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.

Use of gas-liquid partition chromatography for calculating the coefficients of relative volatility in multicomponent systems. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.2:461-464 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S.V.Lebedeva.

(Gas chromatography) (Hydrocarbons)

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OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.; MOROZOVA, A.I.

Determining the boiling points of mixtures consisting of substances considerably differing by their vapor pressure. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.1:193-195 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Boiling points) (Vapor pressure) (Liquids)

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KOGAN, V.B.; OGORODNIKOV, S.K.

Separation of ethylene chlorohydrin from aqueous solutions by azeotropic rectification. Khim.prom. no.9:660-663 S '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Ethanol) (Distillation, Fractional)

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steric factors (tetranitromethane gives lower activity coefficients than nitromethane, although the positive charge of the latter is smaller than that of tetranitromethane) and association of solvent molecules. The interaction of the solvent molecules with the solutes decreases if the solvent molecules associate. For the perfluorohydrocarbon oil the activity coefficients of hydrocarbons do not depend greatly on their nature, the activities decreasing with the degree of unsaturation. It is expected that this type of solute-solvent interaction will enable determination of the efficiency of separation and order of yield in gas-chromatographic methods.
There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S.V. Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

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hydrocarbon and n-pentane respectively; $V_R^{hc.C_5}$ and $V_R^{n.C_5H_{12}}$ are their retention volumes. The solvents investigated were: nitromethane, tetranitromethane, dimethylformamide, acetonitrile, aniline, nitrobenzole, benzonitrile and a high boiling perfluorohydrocarbon oil containing 0.2% H. The absolute activity coefficients for the paraffins, olefins and dienes in all the polar solvents tried are in the approximate ratio of 4:2:1 respectively. The polar solvents decrease the activity coefficients of the unsaturated hydrocarbon solutes from 6.14 to 0.89 in the following order: nitromethane > dimethylformamide > acetonitrile > aniline > nitrobenzole > benzonitrile > high boiling point perfluorohydrocarbon oil. This order does not follow the dipole moments of the solvents. There is, however, a strong direct correlation between the activity coefficients and the values of positive charges localized in the atom groups from which the electrons are donated to the acceptor groups. Thus the interaction with the polar solvents is a result of specific interaction of mobile π-electrons of the double bonds with the positively charged atoms of the polar solvents. Other factors influencing the interaction are due to

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S/204/62/002/006/004/012
E075/E192

AUTHORS: Genkin, A.N., Ogorodnikov, S.K., and Nemtsov, M.S.

TITLE: Application of gas-liquid chromatography for the investigation of the interaction of hydrocarbons with polar substances

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.6, 1962, 837-844

TEXT: The authors used gas-chromatographic methods to establish a connection between the nature of C_5 hydrocarbons (solutes) and the polar solvents as well as the intensity of their interaction. The interaction was considered to be related to the relative activity coefficients of the hydrocarbons dissolved in the solvents. The relative activity coefficients $\gamma^{o}_{rel.}$ were determined from:

$$\gamma^{o}_{rel.} = \frac{V_R^{hc.C_5}}{V_R^{n.C_5H_{12}}} \times \frac{P^{o}_{hc.C_5}}{P^{o}_{n.C_5H_{12}}}$$

where: $P^{o}_{hc.C_5}$ and $P^{o}_{n.C_5H_{12}}$ are vapour pressures of a given C_5

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OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.; NEMTSOV, M.S.; MOROZOVA, A.I.

Correlation between polar substances and the deviations from the additivity of the index of refraction and density of hydrocarbon mixtures and the deviations from ideal behavior in the systems. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no. 12:2792-2796 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Hydrocarbons) (Systems (Chemistry))

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.; NEMTSOV, M.S.; Prinimali uchastiye MOROZOVA, A.I.

Liquid - vapor equilibrium in binary and ternary systems formed by hydrocarbons C_5 and dimethylformamide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2441-2446 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Hydrocarbons) (Formamide)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

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OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.; NEMTSOV, M.S.; BUROVA, G.V.;
Prinimala uchastiye: MOROZOVA, A.I.

Liquid-vapor equilibrium in binary and ternary systems of C_5 hydrocarbons and acetonitrile. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5: 1096-1102 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Hydrocarbons) (Acetonitrile)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

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OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V .B.; NEMTSOV, M.S.

Liquid - vapor equilibrium in syutems formed by hydrocarbons and methyl formate. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.3:581-584 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Formic acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

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OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOGAN, V.B.; NEMTSOV, M.S.

Liquid-vapor equilibrium in binary systems formed by hydrocarbons and acetone. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.2:323-331 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Acetones) (Hydrocarbons)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

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Liquid-vapor equilibrium in ...

hydrocarbons indicates that the addition of methanol to those systems should increase the relative volatility of the hydrocarbon. However, in general, it may be said that methanol is not suitable as a separating agent for the rectification of isomer mixtures of the same class. There are 6 figures, 10 tables and 21 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: Chu Ju Chin, R.I. Getty, L.F. Brennecke. R. Paul: Distillation equilibrium data N.I., 1950; G. Scatchard, L.B. Ticknor: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 74, 13, 3724, 1952; O.Redlich, A.T. Kister: Ind. Eng. Chem. 40, 2, 345, 1948; G. Scatchard, S.E. Wood, I.M. Mochel: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 68, 10, 1957, 1946.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, im. S.V. Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

Card 4/4

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Liquid-vapor equilibrium in ...

er part of the log $\gamma M/\gamma H = f(x)$ and abscisse are equal (where x is the methanol content in the liquid phase). For methanol-paraffin and methanol-diene systems the difference between the two areas is almost negligible but for the methanol olefine system this difference is considerably bigger. This is probably caused by inaccuracy of measurements in high methanol concentrations. The direct relation is shown between activity coefficients of components and composition of methanol-olefine systems. From the practical point of view values obtained for one hydrocarbon may be utilized for determining the properties of systems containing its isomers and homologues. The second important point which follows from this result is that the addition of methanol to oliphatic hydrocarbon mixtures cannot practically improve the conditions of separation of isomers and homologues as compared with ordinary rectification. Maximum deviation from ideal conditions is shown by the comparatively high absolute values of log $\gamma M/\gamma H$ and S-shape of the corresponding curves in the methanol-paraffin system. Straightening of the curve and reduction of log $\gamma M/\gamma H$ values for olefinic and diene

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Liquid-vapor equilibrium in ...

written about binary systems consisting of methanol and hydrocarbons having an equal number of carbon atoms (isologs). The liquid-vapor equilibrium was studied using a modified Gillespie apparatus, in which the thermocouple pocket was placed directly in the separator. For control purposes some of the experiments were conducted in Bushmakin apparatus devised by I.N. Bushmakin (Ref. 16: Z. P. [illegible] v. 32, no. 4, 1959, p. 812) and the boiling point of the corresponding mixtures was measured in the Sventoslavsky ebulliometer at a pressure of 760 mm Hg. The experimental data was then verified thermodynamically using the Redlich-Kister method and the relation of

$$\log \frac{\gamma_{\text{methanol}}}{\gamma_{\text{hydrocarbon}}} \quad (\gamma = \text{activity coefficient})$$

to liquid composition are represented graphically for paraffins, olefines and dienes. The curves obtained confirm that the experimental results are in agreement with a condition stipulated by the Redlich-Kister equation, i.e. the areas between the upper and low-

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OGORODNIKOV S.K.

5.1160 2209, 1375, 1273

25652
S/080/60/033/012/006/024
D209/D305

AUTHORS: Ogorodnikov, S.K., Kogan, V.B., and Nemtsov, M.S.

TITLE: Liquid-vapor equilibrium in binary systems composed of methanol and hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960, 2685 - 2693

TEXT: The present work is a continuation of earlier investigations in which it was shown that mixtures of some C_5 hydrocarbons cannot be separated by straight fractionation due to the low values of their corresponding coefficients of relative volatility (α). The authors have now decided to study the possibility of increasing the relative volatility of hydrocarbons adding to the latter substances acting as separating agents in azeotropic and extractive rectification. Among possible separating agents, polar compound received greatest attention. Althought the use of methanol for the above purpose has been discussed earlier, very little has been

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S/080/60/033/007/015/020
A003/A001

The Properties of Binary Systems Formed by C_5 Hydrocarbons (Communication 1)

is formed. Literature data on the formation of other azeotropic mixtures are incorrect. Based on the data on the properties of the azeotropic mixture n-pentane-isoprene and on the boiling point of the mixtures, it was shown that in systems composed of C_5 hydrocarbons small positive deviations from Raoult's law are observed. The deviations increase in the series olefin-diene, paraffin-olefin, paraffin-diene. The deviations from the additivity of the refractive index and the density of the solutions change in the same direction. The dependence of the activity coefficients of the components on the composition in systems formed by C_5 hydrocarbons is sufficiently well expressed by equations of the theory of regular solutions. The deviations from the perfect case in the systems olefin-diene and paraffin-olefin are very small. In calculations for engineering purposes these systems can be considered as perfect. There are 8 tables, 2 graphs and 10 references: 3 Soviet, 3 English, 2 American and 2 Belgian.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka (All-Union Scientific Research Insitute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1959

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

S/080/60/033/007/015/020
A003/A001

AUTHORS: Ogorodnikov, S. K., Kogan, V. B., Nemtsov, M. S.

TITLE: The Properties of Binary Systems Formed by C_5 Hydrocarbons (Communication 1)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 7, pp. 1599-1607

TEXT: The development of an industrial method for obtaining isoprene by dehydration of isopentane necessitates the separation of mixtures of C_5 hydrocarbons. Data were obtained on the equilibrium between liquid and vapor in binary systems formed by C_5 hydrocarbons of various structure and also on their ability to form azeotropic mixtures with each other. The refractive index (n_D and n_C) was determined by a ИРФ -23 (IRF-23) refractometer with an accuracy of $\pm 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ in differential measurements. The boiling points of pure substances and their mixtures were determined in a Sventoslavskiy's ebulliometer (Ref. 4) with an accuracy of $\pm 0.05^{\circ}$C. It was shown that in the binary systems formed by isoprene with n-pentane, isopentane, isopropylethylene, methylethylene and trimethylethylene, and isopentane with isopropylethylene, and n-pentane with trimethylene, only in the n-pentane-isoprene system an azeotropic mixture

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OGORODNIKOV, S.K.; KOROL', N.G.; RABOVSKAYA, R.V.

Liquid - vapor and liquid - liquid equilibrium in the binary systems formed by some perfluoroorganic compounds and C_5 and C_6 hydrocarbons. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.8:1786-1790 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

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OGORODNIKOV, Pavel Vasil'yevich; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; IRVIN, G.Ya., redaktor; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Ready-prepared medicines; a manual for physicians and pharmacists] Gotovye lekarstvennye sredstva; spravochnik dlia vrachei i aptechnykh rabotnikov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 251 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(DRUGS)

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OGORODNIKOV, P.V., inzhener.

Ventilation in the foundry. Lit.proizv. no.11:9-10 N '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Foundries--Ventilation)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

S/196/62/000/010/024/035
E073/E155

24.5500

AUTHOR: Ogorodnikov, N.N.

TITLE: Experimental data on measuring variable temperatures in gas flows by the two thermocouple method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.10, 1962, 6, abstract 10 G31. (Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, no.12, 1961, 323-332)

TEXT: The results are given of experiments on measuring the temperatures in nonsteady-state gas flows by the method of two thermocouples, the theory of which was given in previous papers of the author. The experiments used chromel alumel thermocouples which were welded cross-wise by electric condenser welding. The readings of the sensors were recorded by means of a loop oscillograph. The reading-off accuracy was estimated at $\pm(1 + 1.5)$ °C. The time resolution was within intervals of 0.1 sec.
7 references.

Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, N.N.

Using thermocouples in investigating transient temperature conditions in gas-turbine units. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; av. tekh. 2 no.3:146-151 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
(Gas turbines--Testing) (Thermocouples)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

B/124/60/000/003/014/017
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1960, No. 3, p. 101, # 3651

AUTHOR: Ogorodnikov, N. N.

TITLE: Wiry Thermal Detectors for Investigating Unsteady Temperature Processes in Gas Flows

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, 1958, No. 5, pp. 63-69

TEXT: The author considers the possibility of measuring the real temperatures in unsteady temperature processes in gas flows by the two-wire method. This method was proposed by Pfriem and is based on the solution of the problem of the thermal inertia of two infinitely long wires. The idea of the Pfriem method were remade and refined in the article; in this way, the extension of the method application range and the raise of its preciseness are possible. The conclusions obtained may be used for gas streams at velocities up to 100 m/sec. There are 6 references.

L. N. Tryakova

Card 1/1

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

OGORODNIKOV, N. N.

"The Measurement of Variable Temperatures in Gas Flows."

report presented at at Inter-vuz Conference on the Regular Thermal Conditions, held in Leningrad 18-20 March 1958.

Kuybyshev Aviation Inst.

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OGORODNIKOV, N.D., inzh.; MARAKOV, R.G., inzh.

Automatic self-recording smoke meter with a signaling system.
Energetik 13 no.3:34-35 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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OGORODNIKOV, N.A., inzh.

Concrete dams of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.4:1-7 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station--Dams)

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82747

Ferroconcrete in Mechanical Engineering

S/117/60/000/005/008/013
A004/A002

ferroconcrete constructions in mechanical engineering is being carried out at the Uralmashzavod. In order to demonstrate the suitability of his suggestion he cites the example that for the ferroconcrete execution of a heavy 50,000 tons capacity press only 1,900 tons of metal would be required, while a comparable press of that size, the US Lovy 45,000 tons capacity press requires a metal consumption of 10,000 tons. Thus the manufacturing costs for such a press would decrease from 80 to 12.2 mill. rubles.

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S/117/60/000/005/008/013
A004/A002

18.5200

AUTHOR: Ogorodnikov, K. V., Director of the Ural House of Technics

TITLE: Ferroconcrete in Mechanical Engineering

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 5, p. 34

TEXT: The author points out that the good results obtained with reinforced concrete constructions concerning strength, and the fact that in such constructions concrete works only on compression, raises the problem, whether ferroconcrete could not be used in the construction of heavy machinery as a substitute of metal. He suggests to manufacture machine tool beds, power frames and other units of ferroconcrete, emphasizing the fact that at present up to 85% of all the metal used in mechanical engineering goes into the above-mentioned machine parts. The use of prestressed ferroconcrete would result in considerable metal savings and the plants for the construction of heavy machinery would be relieved of the manufacture of heavy and big-sized parts, the machining of which in some cases is rather labor-consuming. Besides, ferroconcrete machine beds, frames etc. would possess a practically unlimited life. The author states that research work on the problem of introducing

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ACC NR: AP6023032

different dynamic characteristics. Some of the results obtained in the investigation of the general dynamics of stellar systems are discussed. These include the problem of the third integral for our galaxy and the new theory of collective interaction developed by Marochnikov at the Astrophysical Institute of the Tadzhik SSR. Using this theory, Marochnik has deduced that the relaxation time in the galaxy is of the order of 10^8 years. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800006-6

ACC NR: AP6023032 SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/66/000/002/0006/0013

AUTHOR: Ogorodnikov, K. F. (Professor)

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure and dynamics of the galaxy

SOURCE: Zemlya i vselennaya, no. 2, 1966, 6-13

TOPIC TAGS: galaxy, galactic structure, astronomy

ABSTRACT: A review of the present state of knowledge on the origin and evolution of the galaxies is presented. The concepts of Oort on the origin and development of a galaxy as presented at the 12th International Congress of the Astronomical Union at Hamburg are briefly discussed. In connection with the spiral branches of galaxies, if we consider only the normal spiral, there are two theories on the origin of these branches: the efflux theory and the theory of cosmic origin. The difficulties associated with the first theory are discussed. These concern stability in the face of differential rotation, the efflux mechanism and the necessary quantity of gas which must be supplied at the center of a galaxy for sustaining the flow. In the second theory, it is assumed that the strongly ionized gas in space between the galaxies is under the influence of a magnetic field. The author attempts to show that both of the above theories may be considered correct but that they are applicable to spiral galaxies with entirely—

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OGORODNIKOV, K.F.

Liouville's theorem and the third integral of motion for steady-state stellar systems. Pt.1. The theory of the problem. Uch.zap.LGU no.328: 132-138 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

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